

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.1250, -60.7480,
-11.4040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.1250, -60.7480,
-11.4040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	136C84
RGB	19, 108, 132
RGB Percent	7%, 42%, 52%
CMY	0.9256, 0.5763, 0.4826
CMYK	0.86, 0.18, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	193°, 75%, 30%
HSV	193°, 86%, 52%
XYZ	9.7944, 12.5351, 23.7093
YIQ	84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

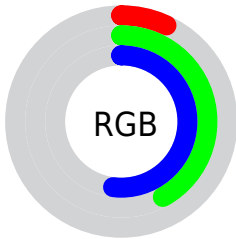
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 69, 132
Decimal	1272964
CIE _{Lab}	42.05, -15.82, -20.23
CIE _{LCh}	42, 25.681, 231.974
Yxy	12.5351, 0.2127, 0.2723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279463044 (0xFF136C84)
YUV	84.1250, 23.6024, -57.1146
Hunter-Lab	35.4050, -12.5784, -14.9208

Details

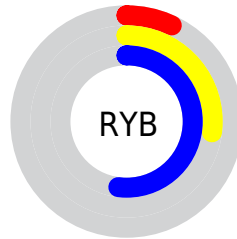
The YIQ color **84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.8750, 60.7480, 11.4040**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.7240, -52.1290, -7.9130**, and **44.5680, -42.8220, -5.8780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4770, -67.6710, -12.5910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.7730, -53.8250, -10.2170**.

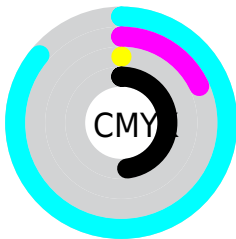
Distribution



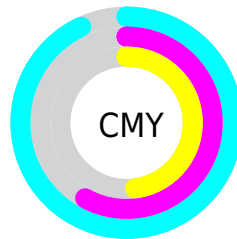
- Red (7%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.1250, -60.7480,
-11.4040

■ 84.1250, -60.7480,
-11.4040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.5060, -57.4470,
-10.6550

■ 140.7240,
-52.1290, -7.9130

■ 44.5680, -42.8220,
-5.8780

■ 168.1370,
-51.8540, -7.3900

■ 29.0320, -29.3890,
-1.5250

■ 195.5500,
-51.5790, -6.8670

■ 13.7240, -16.5980,
3.4500

■ 222.5410,
-47.3600, -11.7440

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 84.1250, -60.7480,
-11.4040

■ 84.1250, -60.7480,
-11.4040

■ 78.4770, -67.6710,
-12.5910

■ 89.7730, -53.8250,
-10.2170

■ 76.0960, -70.9720,
-13.3400

■ 95.4210, -46.9020,
-9.0300

■ 100.7810,
-39.1080, -7.1080

■ 106.4290,
-32.1850, -5.9210

■ 112.0770,
-25.2620, -4.7340

■ 117.7250,
-18.3390, -3.5470

■ 123.3730,
-11.4160, -2.3600

■ 128.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 134.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



81.1540, -59.6920, -19.5320



84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



93.8770, -39.0180, 2.2780

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



101.4690, 24.2050, 18.3890



96.1900, 10.5480, -14.9560

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



66.8750, 60.7480, 11.4040

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



98.1320, 25.6310, -7.4650



84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



100.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



101.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020



99.9470, 33.8820, 2.6980



93.4310, -9.3040, -18.6160

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



98.0040, -23.0180, 9.6700



99.9470, 33.8820, 2.6980



97.1800, 16.5080, -12.8360

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



151.6750, -24.0700, -4.3100



87.9530, -38.4580, -51.9460



75.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



98.7390, -92.0160, -17.4240



51.8400, -45.6230, 17.3610



63.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



75.2810, -70.0550, -13.4390



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



62.9330, 38.7790, 51.6350



66.5190, 58.5810, 78.2370



99.1600, 45.6230, -17.3610



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.6120, 44.4170, 59.5930



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

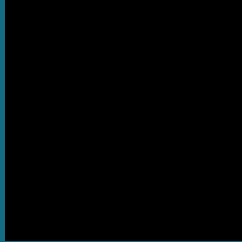
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1250, -60.7480,

-11.4040.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040

Protanopia

99.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140

Deuteranopia

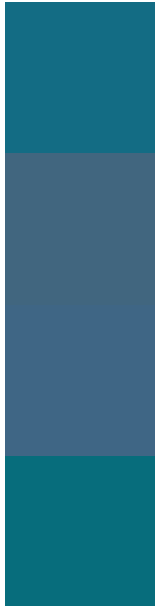
99.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760



Tritanopia

78.1360, -68.4490, -20.5210

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040

Protanomaly

93.7870, -30.0770, -0.0690

Deuteranomaly

93.8730, -33.1950, 1.3730

Tritanomaly

80.2120, -65.6070, -16.9590

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(19, 108, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 108, 132)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 108, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 108, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(19, 108, 132) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 108, 132) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 108, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 108, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 108, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 108,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 108, 132) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 108,  
132) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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